Title: The Postulate of Identity-Spatial Equivalence: Why n Identical Elements Equal 1

Author: Mardin Khalid Muhammad Mantik
Affiliation: Independent Researcher
ORCID: 0009-0007-2171-9443

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Abstract:
This paper introduces a fundamental shift in numerical logic, termed "Mardin's Identity Postulate." While classical arithmetic treats numbers as abstract quantities (1+1=2), this research proposes that a mathematical unit is a composite of Identity (ID) and Spatial Coordinates (C). We demonstrate that if multiple elements share the same Identity and occupy the same logical space, their summation converges to 1 rather than n.

1. Introduction

The current mathematical consensus assumes that units are distinguishable by default. However, in a system where identity is absolute, the repetition of a unit without spatial or qualitative differentiation does not increase the sum.

2. The Mardin Equation

Let x be a unit where x = \{ID, C\}.

In classical logic: $x_1 + x_2 = 2x$

In Mardin Logic:

If $ID(x_1) = ID(x_2)$ and $C(x_1) = C(x_2)$, then $x_1 + x_2 = 1$.

3. Conclusion

This postulate resolves paradoxes in data redundancy and particle physics where identical states cannot be treated as separate numerical entities. The assertion 1000 = 1 is logically valid under the condition of Identity Overlap.